

MCGILL DAILY

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Pepin wants to maintain trade with U.S.

by alvyn m. katz

Jean-Luc Pépin, Minister for Industry, Trade and Commerce and peripatetic missionary for Canadian business, spoke about "ministerial missions as a trade promotional tool" to a very bored audience at the Canadian Club Monday.

Pépin, who has recently returned from trade visits to Japan, the U.S.S.R., and the People's Republic of China, was at pains to make clear that in spite of these gestures he was still deeply committed to extensive ties between Canada and the United States.

"I should underline here that our purpose is not to shift our exports of Canadian goods from the U.S.A. to other markets," he said, "but rather to keep on doing as well as we have in the United States and to do still better in other markets."

He assured the staid businessmen at the Club that the federal government knows that the "success of Canadian exporters doesn't come without efforts", and declared that the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce had developed a wide selection of "tools" to help Canadian exporters. Some of the tools he mentioned were: trade commissioners, trade negotiations and promotion, various research and development programmes, free advice, and financial assistance.

Federal financial assistance to

the corporate world is intended to support the "bid preparations for capital projects abroad or for market identification and 'adjustment', and for participation in trade fairs."

"It's a fifty-fifty share," Pépin explained. "If you're successful you'll pay back 5% of the cost, which will be footed by the government. If you're not, we'll just forget about the whole thing!"

"Now how's that for a deal?" he smiled.

The men from T. James Street did not comment on this generous offer of the taxpayers' money to support their advertising.

Pépin spent the remainder of his speech discussing the organization and activities of the trade missions he leads abroad, which he calls "ministerial missions."

Each mission is made up of representatives of three groups, businessmen, government officials, and politicians.

"The politicians can be useful," Pépin joked.

He described the briefings, de-briefings, and re-briefings each mission must attend, and added a lengthy study of the average day and routine of the average "ministerial mission."

Pépin concluded his talk with an agonizingly detailed study of his trade missions to the USSR,

Continued on page 3

Lévesque outlines China's anti-imperialist stand

"We want to unite with anyone who wants to fight U.S. imperialism, who is not anti-communist and who does not make unprincipled attacks on the Parti Communiste du Québec (Marxiste-Léniniste)."

In those words, Paul Lévesque of the Mouvement Etudiant Québécois last night clarified the position of the PCQ(M-L) on the question of building a united front against U.S. imperialism. He was speaking at CEGEP Vieux-Montréal during a conference on the foundations of Mao Tse-tung Thought organized jointly by MEQ and the Propaganda School for the National Liberation of Quebec.

Lévesque contrasted the communist attitude towards the question of unity with the line taken by "revisionists and opportunists". Quoting Hardial Bains, he listed the "Ten Commandments of Revisionism":

- 1) Consider a problem in isolation, out of the context of anti-imperialist struggle (for example, Khrushchev on the danger of nuclear war, the PQ on the "language question").
- 2) Put out a call for a large number of people to rally around this isolated issue, and take the number of people who respond as the index of success.
- 3) In order to have lots of people, put out the call for a "common front".
- 4) In order to build the "common front", give the leadership of it to a notorious anti-communist.
- 5) Suppress ideological struggle on questions of principle within the "common front" on the grounds that to raise these questions is to "sabotage the unity" of the "common front".
- 6) Make sure that the "issue" is not used to develop anti-imperialist struggle.
- 7) Put forward minimal demands so that they will be acceptable to the bourgeoisie.
- 8) Emphasize that only peaceful methods of struggle may be

used, on the grounds of not "alienating public opinion" (i.e. the bourgeoisie).

9) Operate on the assumption that the people are ignorant and backward.

10) By all means, block any development of the class struggle.

This was the kind of "unity" the revisionists had in mind when they criticized the PCQ(M-L) for sabotaging the unity of the left, said Lévesque. Communists would only unite on a basis of principle, and with the full knowledge of who their friends and enemies were.

Lévesque drew a parallel between accusations that PCQ(M-L) sabotaged the unity of the left and Soviet accusations that China was guilty of splitting the socialist camp.

In fact, he said, the Soviet theory of international relations was based on capitulation to imperialism under the theories of "peaceful coexistence".

Continued on page 3

OPEN FORUM

There will be an open forum today on the role of the McGill Daily. Invited speakers are Nesar Ahmed, the staff's choice for editor next year, Tim Denton, applicant for the post, and Tom Sorell, present editor. Union, room 327, 1 pm.

DAILY STAFF

All staffers are asked to come into the office early today and collect leaflets on today's open forum for distribution on campus.

VOTE! VOTE! VOTE!

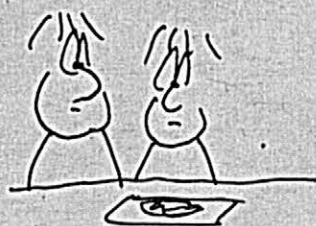
Commerce elections are being held today. Elect the men and women of your choice to the executive of the Commerce Undergraduate Society. We would have given an engraving over the elections, but there's not much space.



THE YOUNG ALUMNI held an informal discussion yesterday evening on various aspects of professional sport. The guests were MNA and Lawyer George Springate, Pat Hickey of the Star, and Brodie Snyder of the Gazette. Topics included the negotiation of athletes' contracts, the credibility of amateur status in Olympic competition, the future of CFL football, and the success of the WHA. Springate is involved in a three-man enterprise that performs the "package deal" of negotiating the athlete's contract, handling his tax affairs and planning his investments. This firm, known as RDS, includes among its clients Steve Renko and Bill Stoneman of the Expos, and Moses Denson and Bruce Van Ness of the Alouettes.

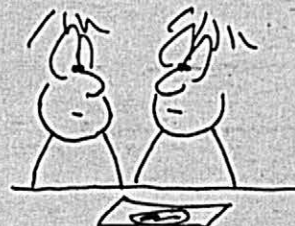
LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP

IF IT'S
WEDNESDAY
THIS MUST
BE MONDAY'S
SPECIAL.
WHAT'S
THAT?
WEDNESDAY'S
SPECIAL?

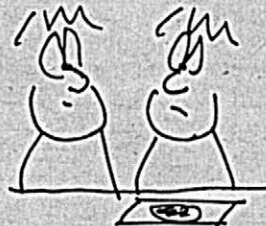


I DUNNO. I
ASKED THE LADY
BEHIND THE COUNTER,
"WHAT'S THAT?" AND
SHE SAID, "THAT'S
WHAT IT IS,
THAT."

WHAT
DO THEY
CALL
IT?



NOT YET.
IT LOOKED A
LOT BETTER
SWIMMING WITH
ITS FRIENDS THAN
IT DOES SITTING
ALONE AND
FORLORN
ON MY
PLATE.
SO YOU
ATE IT?



MAYBE IT
WOULD
HELP IF
YOU
KNEW
WHAT
IT WAS.



NO, THIS
WAY I
CAN
FANTASIZE
ABOUT
IT.
HIYA,
CUTIE.

FOR
CHRISAKE!
YOU GONNA
EAT IT
OR SLEEP
WITH IT?!

PARDON ME,
YOU'RE
INTRUDING!!
DID ANYBODY
EVER TELL YOU
YOU LOOK
LIKE THE
PRINCE OF
WALES?



STUDENT ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

PRESENTS

HANNAN COHEN

Political scientist, expert on International Left. Official rep. to North America of Mapam (United Labor Party)

Topic: The Left and the Middle East Conflict.

1 P.M. L219 Wednesday, March 8th, 1972

SENIOR WOMEN STUDENTS

Each Monday for the rest of this term there will be a lunch-time gathering in the Common Room, 3521 University Street, so come along and meet others with similar interests and problems. Bring a sandwich with you; coffee is available there.

Pre-Med Society

Last speaker of the year
DR. PHIL GOLD

on
"CANCER"

Friday, 1 PM, McIntyre Bldg.,
Room 409
(enter thru 3rd floor library)
ALL WELCOME

Everything

in Hi-Fi, - Hobby -
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and Electronic Kits
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PLACE BONAVENTURE
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McGill Chinese Students' Society

麥基爾大學中國同學會

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTION

Nominations are now reopened for the following positions:

Secretary
Chairman of Social Committee
Chairman of Cultural Committee
Chairman of Sports Committee
Publicity Officer
Publication Director
Liaison Officer

Nominations must be submitted to the C.R.O. or to Room B-40, 3480
McTavish St., before noon of Friday, March 17, 1972.

The General Election has been postponed to Friday 24, 1972.

Michael Tan
Chief Returning Officer.

ISLANDIA COFFEEHOUSE

Thursday, March 9th, 8-11:30 P.M.
in Union Coffeeshop, 1st floor

No admission charge, coffee and
doughnuts will be sold

Featuring: Rick Whitelaw and Arlene James
Norm David

C.U.S. ELECTIONS

Come out and VOTE today!

Polls are presently located
in both the Union and
Leacock lobbies.

Polls close at 4:30 PM.
Any member of the C.U.S. may vote.

Glen Marcotte
CRO

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CHINESE RESTAURANT
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SILVERY MOON CAFE 新銀月

Excellent
Chinese
Cuisine

Free
Delivery

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SPECIAL FEATURE NICKEL THEATRE

Thursday, March 9th

BELA LUGOSI "HORROR OF LONDON"

Union Ballroom
12 PM-2 PM
5¢ admission

TODAY

ISA EXECUTIVE ELECTIONS: Nomination forms available in the ISA office, Union B40.

ARCHITECTURAL UNDERGRAD SOCIETY: Guest lecturer, Paolo Saleri on "Archaeology — the city of the future". Union ballroom, 8 pm.

ELA: All English students. Important meeting to discuss assembly, student ombudsman. L230, 3-5.

STUDENT PHYSICS SOCIETY: Film and meeting. Lucas film on an application of the physics (and biology) of light. All welcome. Burnside Hall, B39, 1 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: General election postponed.

RADIO MCGILL: Around McGill: an interview with Hanusia-Lopwszanska Korwin, Vice-Pres. of the ISA. On campus and cable FM 91.5, 5:30 pm.

HELLENIC CLUB: Constitution meeting. Attendance compulsory. Union 124, 6-8.

RADIO MCGILL NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS: meeting at Radio McGill. All welcome — express your views and ideas and join up! Thursday, 5 pm.

CHEKHOV'S THREE SISTERS: Presented by the English department drama programme. Tickets: \$.50, at Union box office or at the door. Moyse Hall, Arts building, 8:30 pm.

NIGERIAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL: Mr. Olumilua, First Secretary, Nigerian High Commission, Ottawa, will be meeting Nigerian students. Saturday, Union 317, 8 pm.

ART CLASSES: Inst. Ahmed Yar Khan. Live model. Bring your own paper. Morris Hall 107, 6-8.

ACE TUTORIAL PROGRAMME: Assistance for CEGEP engineers. E276, 3-6.

MOC: Jay Peak tickets on sale at Union box office. Members \$8.50, others \$11.00. Two buses only.

SAVOY SOCIETY: Tickets on sale for The Sorcerer, Union Box office, 9-4:45 pm.

CAMPUS LEGAL AID: Union 412, 4-8, 392-8992.

COMMUNITY MCGILL: A 24-year old girl with cerebral palsy wants to learn to read and cook. Can you spend 2-3 hours a week tutoring her? Union 414, 12-2 pm, 392-8980.

FILM SOCIETY: Comedy festival, Some Like It Hot, Marilyn Monroe, 50c, L132, 7 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: Comedy festival, The Russians Are Coming! The Russians Are Coming! (Alan Arkin, Jonathan Winters, Carl Reiner) 50c, L132, 9:30 pm.

BRIDGE CLUB: Duplicate tournament. Union coffee shop, 7:30 pm.

PREMEDICAL SOCIETY: Tour of the Lady Davies Research Institute. 15 people limit. Thursday, McIntyre 6 floor, 2:30 pm. Sign up now at Union 460 anytime.

what's what

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CENTER

The McGill Industrial Relations Association asks you:

-do you understand what is happening on the labor scene today?

-is the ever-growing concern over the economic and social impact of labor unions a mystery you would like to probe?

You can find answers to these questions while earning a B.A. or a B.Com. degree. You can major in Industrial Relations in either the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Management which will also offer the programme as an elective group in the 1972-73 session. Industrial Relations encompass the economic and sociological influences governing the human side of management whether in an office or on a production line. The role of our Association is to provide those interested in this field with relevant activities such as guest speakers, tours, conferences on current topics. We try to present a fresh outlook on the constantly changing image of unions in our society by active involvement of our members. Give us a call: day / 392-3077; evening / 44-3139, Larry or 482-4400, Norm.

A.C.E. TUTORIAL PROGRAM

The A.C.E. (Academic Counselling in Engineering) Program is currently operating a daily 'drop-in' tutorial scheme, designed to aid CEGEP-level Engineering students experiencing difficulty in course work (or just about anything else). Competent upper-year tutors are available to provide assistance in Math, Chemistry, and Physics. Room 276, off the lobby of the MacDonald Engineering Building has been set aside afternoons for this tutorial service, at the following hours:

MWF: 3-6 pm

TTh: 2-6 pm

All E1 and E2 Engineers are invited to take advantage of this free program.

China . . .

Continued from page 1

"peaceful competition between socialist and capitalist countries" and "peaceful transition of the capitalist countries to socialism". He quoted Khrushchev's statement that the U.S. and the USSR should "unite to preserve the peace" as an example of this attitude.

China, on the other hand, having defeated revisionism internally during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, had taken the leadership of the world anti-imperialist struggle externally and moved to isolate the U.S. imperialists. This was the significance of Chairman Mao's statement of May 20, 1970: "People of the world, unite to defeat U.S. imperialism." The success of this policy had been shown by China's admission to the U.N. and by Nixon's subsequent visit to China.

Earlier in his talk, Lévesque had outlined the main features of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The key question,

he said, was which class would hold state power, whether or not the revolution was to be continued under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At every stage in the development of the Chinese Revolution since 1945, Liu Shao-ch'i had given the revisionist line of abandoning class struggle. In the GPCR, class struggle took place on the question of bourgeois ideology, culture, customs, etc. — relics which the bourgeoisie was using to corrupt youth and mobilize against the proletariat. The basis of this bourgeois culture was egoism.

The form this struggle had taken was that of a mass mobilization: "It is right to rebel against reactionaries." In this way, the internal consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship had been accomplished.

But the same struggle had been led by China on the international level, against the centre of modern revisionism, Moscow. Thus China had developed the united front against American imperialism, and engendered the wrath of the revisionists.

Pepin . . .

Continued from page 1.

China, and Japan.

He pointed out that the People's Republic of China imports only \$2 billion worth of goods annually.

"To speak bluntly, you have to do a bit of stealing from those who are doing better than you are to break into the Chinese market," he confided.

"I say stealing from others and I mean it. I MEAN IT!"

"Canadians must develop a merchant attitude," he concluded. "They must look to the world as their market. They must encourage businessmen in their efforts to reach it and admire those who do."

Combatting addiction

Dr. Irwin Patcher, Vice-President (research) of Bristol Laboratories, an American chemical firm, revealed yesterday that a whole class of chemical agents has been developed which completely counteract the effects of hard drugs like heroin. Patcher was speaking to fifty students in a chemistry department sponsored talk on the "Combat of Drug Abuse".

Called "narcotic antagonists", the chemicals are "in their truest form placebo-like agents. They don't do anything. They are not toxic. They have no side-effects. But in the presence of narcotics, they block the effects of a narcotic."

Patcher said that the more recently-developed agents "are very potent. You can envisage an injection which can counter the effects of narcotics for months."

In what was mainly a technical lecture, Patcher reviewed the history of research into chemicals which would eliminate addiction. As early as 1926, nalorphine was developed to counter the effects of morphine. Its primary application was limited, however, to cases of morphine over-doses in surgical operations. In 1954 it was discovered that nalorphine could also take the place of morphine as a pain-reliever, but it produced "bad-trip side-effects".

Ironically, heroin itself was originally synthesised as a non-addictive substitute of morphine. "It didn't turn out that way", said Patcher.

Since 1954, a great deal of research has been undertaken to develop non-addictive pain relievers. But, Patcher noted that "a remarkable consequence was that all attempts

at non-addictive pain-relievers produced respiratory depression. Nalorphine did not have these effects."

The most successful agent developed in the period since 1954 has been naloxone. According to Patcher, "It doesn't produce hallucinogenic effects (a failing of other agents like nalorphine and cyclazacine). It doesn't relieve pain. It doesn't do anything."

Nalorphine is not without its drawbacks however, Patcher pointed out. "It's short-acting. It's useful for only three hours. It is active by injection, but has very little effect if administered orally. It's not a cheap drug to make."

More recently, the Canadian subsidiary of Bristol labs has developed the most effective agent to counteract the effects of heroin. Called BC 2605, the drug, according to Patcher is "not an absolute, absolute antagonist" in that its effects are not long-lasting. Another drug, cyclazacine, which was developed some time ago can "block the effects of heroin for 24 hours". Though cyclazacine produces hallucinatory side-effects, these may be neutralized by an additional injection of naloxone.

Patcher said that work is now underway on a depository mechanism which could be implanted in the human body, releasing minute amounts of BC 2605 into the system of the addict every day. Patcher said that depositories of this kind have already been developed as contraceptives.

In a question period which followed the talk, Patcher was asked if there were any chemical which could counter the effects of nicotine. "There is nothing against nicotine," he said.

Antagonists, he added do not have universal application: "Naloxone won't counter LSD. But there are antagonists against amphetamines".

Patcher pointed out that his talk had excluded an important factor in heroin use: "Some people say that there is something wrong with society". He said that after administration of narcotic antagonists "an addict remains an addict for psychological reasons". He said that, for example, a return to a ghetto environment could induce the psychological effects of withdrawal. But once the narcotic antagonist has been administered "heroin won't produce the desired high. This is negative conditioning."

Patcher said that methadone treatments now in use to combat heroin addiction are less desirable than narcotic antagonists, because methadone is itself addictive. Methadone, said Patcher, "is useful in an older population, with people who have been using drugs for many years."

But Patcher criticized the general attitude concerning drug legislation he found prevalent in the U.S. He said that people who had favoured the legalization of marijuana five years ago are now favoring the same liberalization of heroin legislation; "I don't think society cares too damn much whether you kill yourself, so long as you don't kill anyone else."

Patcher speculated, however, that with the wide use of narcotic antagonists, the week-end heroin "binge" might become socially acceptable. "I am told that a heroin high is akin to sexual orgasm and all sorts of other release of tensions." Heroin might be taken over the weekend and counteracted by the antagonists by the time the working week began.

FROM OUR READERS

Henry Srebrnik and Sol Perel

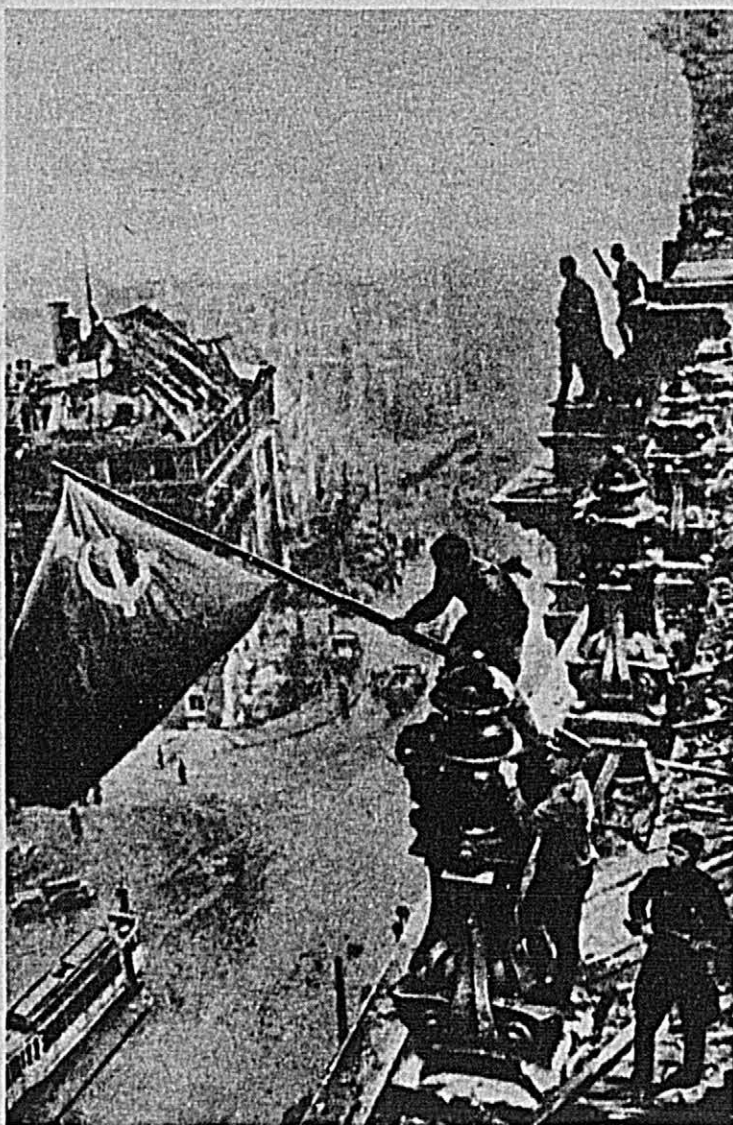
The Lessons of World War II

On June 22, 1941, the Nazi state launched a huge invasion of the Soviet Union that ended with the German surrender on May 8, 1945, in Berlin.

In North America, World War II conjures up a confused jumble of images and impressions — German warplanes attacking Rotterdam during the Blitzkrieg, US warships on fire at Pearl Harbour, speeches by Winston Churchill, marines landing on small Pacific atolls and General George S. Patton galloping (in late 1944) across western Europe. It neglects such distasteful applications of Nazi ideology as Auschwitz, concentrating instead on dashing war generals, like Rommel. This blurring of events totally confuses in its lack of analysis and perspective the central aspects of the War: first, the fact that the struggle between Germany and the other imperialist countries receded and was almost entirely militarily superseded by the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union; second, that the Nazi desire to enslave the people of all countries was most strongly focused on destroying the first workers' state. The conflict between retrograde fascism and Bolshevism was settled in a huge people's war led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The War was gigantic in its scope and objectives. Each side wanted the complete defeat of the other, not only military but also in terms of the other's social system, fascism or socialism. And in the German case there was also the objective of the actual physical elimination of large populations such as the Jews and Gypsies, as a consequence of its imperialist Lebensraum ideology and "superman" ideas of racial superiority. The Nazis were out to gain control over natural resources (oil, minerals, etc) and shipped large numbers of working people westward for use as slaves in their factories.

As Georgi Dimitrov, head of the Comintern, had said, in 1935, "Fascism is a most ferocious attack by capital on the mass of the working people; Fascism is unbridled chauvinism and predatory war; Fascism is rabid reaction and counter-revolution; Fascism is the most vicious enemy of the working class and of all working people."



Soviet soldiers on April 30, 1945 hoisting the Banner of Victory over the Reichstag, Berlin.

In the course of its Great Patriotic War (1941-45) the Soviet Union, and the communist-led partisan armies of other countries defeated the Nazi state almost by themselves saving the world from fascism and proving the resilience, strength and superiority of the socialist system of organization, over that of such vanquished states as the France of 1940 and the Germany of 1945.

FROM 1917 TO 1939

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 unleashed a world-wide capitalist offensive against the young Soviet state. By the summer of 1919 at least 15 states had invaded Soviet Russia, among them the US, Canada, England, and Germany, and even after active intervention ceased by about 1923, a *cordon sanitaire* of states set up by the Versailles Treaty effectively

isolated the USSR economically and politically. It was not even allowed into the League of Nations.

The world economic crisis after 1929 gave rise, however, to new and sharpened conflicts among the imperialist powers. States which were economically weaker or which had been defeated in World War I (Germany, Italy, and Japan) tried to outcompete and wrest economic advantages in the colonies and capitalist world from more successful imperialist powers (Britain, France, US). In their drive for economic expansion, the ruling classes of Germany, Japan, and Italy could ill-afford even the rudimentary bourgeois democracy of the more established imperialist powers. Hence their total suppression of the working class and communists in these countries. Externally they pursued a militarily aggressive policy, Japan attacking China after 1932, Italy Ethiopia in 1935, Germany rampant after 1936, and the fascist side in the Spanish Civil War being supported by these states from 1936 to 1939.

Thus the USSR was confronted with two sets of powers, each ranged in imperialist rivalry against the other, but all were united in their hatred of socialist revolution and of the USSR as the country where the working-class had state power. (The US did not even recognize the Soviet Union until 1933 when Roosevelt's New Deal, which had Communist support, came into being.) Germany, Italy and Japan thus signed the Anti-Comintern Pact in 1936.

Splits developed in the ruling classes of the US, Britain, and France as to what course to follow in what seemed an inevitable clash, on a world scale, of imperialist powers. Many liberal politicians were more fearful of fascist poachings on their own empires than of the working class in their own country and saw in the USSR, if not an ally, then at least a common enemy of Germany, Japan, and Italy. On the other hand, more conservative capitalists feared more than imperialist rivalry, a workers' socialist revolution in their country, which they saw as being aided by the Soviet Union, or at the very least, as being inspired by the example of the

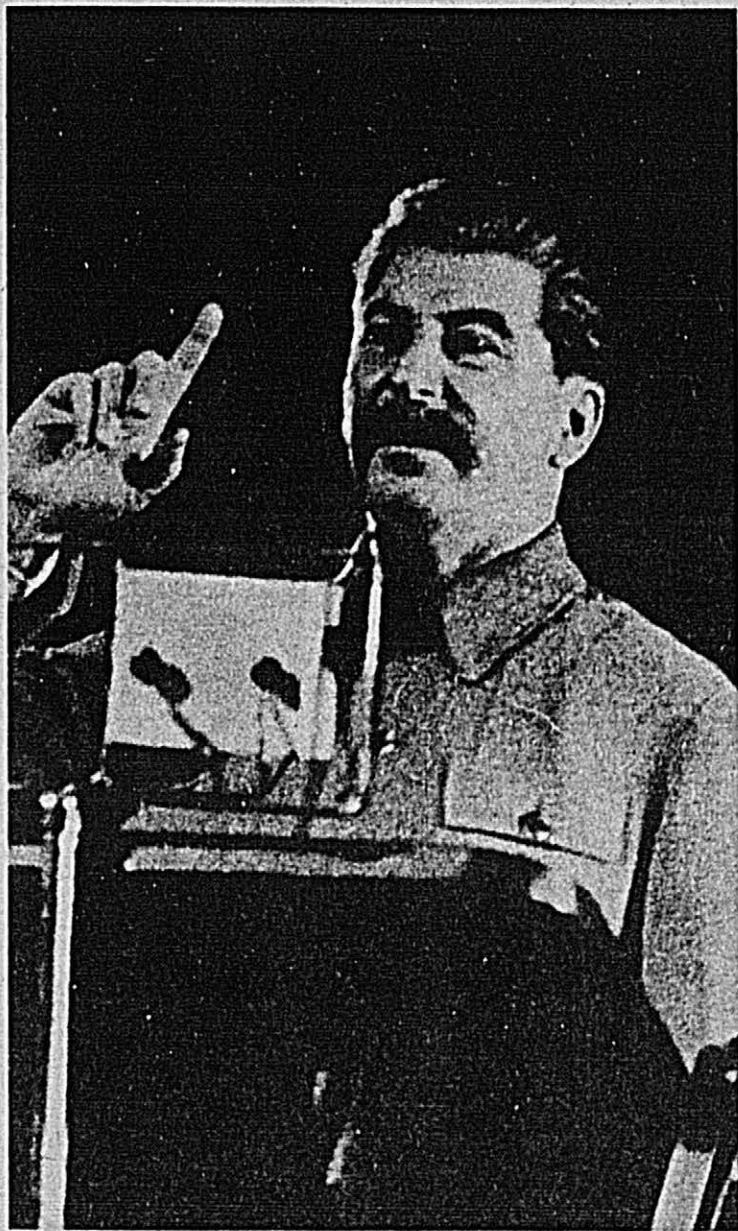
Soviet workers' state. These more conservative bourgeois leaders deferred to the ideological and military leadership of the vanguard of anti-Bolshevism, Hitler and the Nazi state.

The twists and turns of the US, British, and French governments before 1941 can be seen in this light: Mussolini and Hitler had been put into power not only by the native capitalists and their petit-bourgeois allies, in the face of strong socialist opposition, but were also often aided by their equivalents in other countries who saw the Nazi state as the bulwark of anti-communism, capable of weakening the dreaded workers' socialist revolution.

Until the actual debacles in western Europe in spring, 1940, when Hitler finally proved to the rulers of the US and Britain that his imperialist ambitions against them were every bit as real as his anti-communist and anti-Slavic ambitions in the East, this second group determined the foreign policy of the western states and absolutely refused any form of anti-Axis alliance with the USSR.

In France, the cry of these forces was "Better Hitler than Blum." (Leon Blum was premier of a Popular Front government in the mid 1930s, and the spectre of revolution had been briefly raised). The French ruling class, ever fearful of revolution — in 1940, during the Nazi invasion, they sent tanks to Marseilles to put down a nonexistent uprising — completely sold the country out to fascist Germany, ideologically, militarily, economically, and even imperially (French Indochina was given to Germany's ally, Japan). Years of right-wing counter-revolutionaries, from Charles Maurras and his Action Française movement to more extreme Nazi-like organizations like "Croix de Feu", produced the collaborationist pro-fascist quisling Vichy regime in 1940.

In the U.K., the Conservative Party under Neville Chamberlain, supported by upper-class aristocrats grouped around the Cliveden Set, demonstrated to the world at Munich in 1938 that the aim of British foreign policy was to deflect German imperialist ambitions eastwards — first against Czechoslovakia and ultimately against the USSR.



Stalin in July, 1941: "The war is a war of the entire Soviet people against the German-fascist forces. It will merge with the struggles of the peoples of Europe and America for democratic liberties, a united front of people against enslavement!"

thereby killing two birds with one stone: saving the British Empire and destroying the socialist state power. By 1940, at the height of the Russo-Finnish War and at the time of the "Phoney War" in the West, Chamberlain and Hitler came fairly close to signing a peace treaty and marching in united aggression against the USSR.

In the USA, America Firsters and homegrown fascists wished, if not to defer militarily to Germany (the US was too strong, too far away, and had its own secure empire in Latin America), to at least allow it complete freedom to destroy the

USSR. They were even willing to let the Germans break up the British and French system of world imperialism, thus cutting the US out any future gains.

USSR SPLITS IMPERIALISTS

In the meantime, the Communist International had been encouraging the formation of popular front movements against fascism in all countries, and the Soviet government had been attempting to convince the British, French, and US rulers to ally with them against the fascist states. (The USSR joined the League of Nations in 1934 and signed a treaty with France a year later.) Yet by late 1939 — (when Chamberlain was muttering, while in Scotland, about the dangers of Bolshevism in Britain and how the Jews were plotting a new world war) most of Europe was under the control of fascist or pro-fascist regimes. Every country bordering the Soviet Union was hostile to it. The British-French negotiations with the USSR (carried on by second-echelon British and French underlings, unlike the Munich agreements where Chamberlain and Premier Daladier of France were entertained personally by Hitler and Mussolini in the Bavarian Alps) had broken down, and a combined capitalist attack on the Soviet Union was a possibility.

But Joseph Stalin was able to take advantage of the contradictions among the two imperialist camps, between the individual powers themselves, and within each capitalist ruling class. (Hitler was haughty and ideologically contemptuous of the "soft, bourgeois democracies", as he called them.)

On August 23, 1939, the USSR signed a non-aggression treaty with Nazi Germany. This treaty, (not a pact or alliance, as has

frequently been written) was in the interests of the anti-fascist forces of all countries and it protected the interests of the USSR. The treaty forestalled the German invasion of the USSR; for the Nazis the treaty was a way of avoiding war with the Soviet Union until Germany had conquered or allied itself with many countries in the east. The treaty prevented a military alliance of the Axis and western states against the USSR, and created conflict within the Axis camp, being disapproved of by the Japanese government. As well, the treaty gave the Soviet Union more time to build up its army and its industry beyond the Urals. During the time of the treaty, the USSR was constantly making moves directed against Germany, for instance by removing the pro-fascist governments in the Baltic states.

Each side knew what was coming — in summer 1940, the Nazi rulers began finalizing their plans and decided to attack the USSR the following year; and as a talk by Stalin in May 1941 shows, the Soviets were expecting an attack in the near future.

On Sept. 1, 1939, the Nazis invaded Poland, and the war began, an attempt by the imperialist to again redivide the world. The reactionary and fascistic Polish regime put up little resistance and fled to Romania. (Warsaw was only defended because of the fight put up by the municipal government, an alliance of Jewish labor Bundists and Socialists.) Despite the 1939 agreement, the first year of the War saw attempts at an alliance against the USSR, especially after the beginning of the Russo-Finnish War. Hitler kept offering peace to the U.K. and seemed to hold out the prospect of a march eastward. And Britain and France came fairly close to sen-

ding troops to help the Finns against the USSR. (The Finns were at the time led by Field Marshal Mannerheim, a German who was pro-Nazi.)

In the U.S. meanwhile, America Firsters were making headway and the Dies Committee (a forerunner of the postwar House Un-American Activities Committee) had already begun anti-communist witch-hunting, in preparation for an offensive against the Soviet Union. Communists were being jailed, while pro-German sentiments mounted among business leaders. The U.S., as a capitalist state, could not so readily extricate itself from friendship with Nazi Germany. General Electric, for example, up to the day of Pearl Harbor, had world-wide cartel arrangements with I.G. Farben, the very chemical firm which later produced the gas for Auschwitz.

The Nazi offensives against France and the Low Countries, however, forced the western countries to finally undertake war against the Axis powers. The second imperialist war — still of course a war for territories and markets, not in any sense a people's war for national liberation — began in earnest. The fascist powers, having carried capitalist ideology to its acme of perfection, to its reductio ad absurdum had, of course, the ideological advantage over those conservatives trying to fight them. Men like the Nazis were, after all, admired by the Western ruling class; they were in effect allies who had turned against those who had built them up to fight the USSR! But the inevitable contradictions of such a position now came back to haunt the Frankensteins who had built the monster.

France fell, and in Britain, Chamberlain's regime was defeated by more liberal im-

Continued on page 7



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PHILOSOPHY 410D: Will all students enrolled in Phil 410 please appear Friday.

ISRAEL AND EUROPE 3 month \$550 tour. Avoid making the same mistake thousands of students made last summer. Make your reservation now! Few seats still available on this low-cost subsidised tour. Israel Program Centre - 934-0804, 1310 Greene Ave.

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C.U.S. MEMBERS: come out and vote. Polls are open in Union and Leacock lobbies until 4:30 today.

LIZ, we understand. Please call. Mom and Dad.

CHARLY, with Cliff Robertson and Claire Bloom, March 11, Saturday 1972, 6, 8, 10 PM. Leacock Auditorium, McGill University. Admission \$1.00.

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World War II ...

Continued from page 5

perialists such as Winston Churchill. (In France, the defeated remnants of this policy escaped with Charles de Gaulle to regroup again as the Free French.) In the U.S., New Deal liberals under the masterful guidance of possibly the greatest western imperialist of all time, Franklin Roosevelt, maneuvered the U.S. into war with Japan and then Germany. These imperialists were more self-assured and not as frenzied in their fear of socialist revolution. They were unwilling to forego the chance of defeating Germany and gaining vastly increased markets merely for the sake of pro-fascist sentiment.

Of course this was a war between capitalist powers, not an all-out war between social systems and ideas. The western powers were fighting, *not* Nazism as an ideology, but the German *state*, whose imperial ambitions threatened them. Even when at war with Germany, care was taken not to be too anti-fascist (on Nov. 8, 1939 in Sussex, Britain, a Russian anti-Nazi film was banned). The U.S., after all, still recognized Vichy France until late into 1942, and when Mussolini's regime fell in 1943, his replacement, Marshal Badoglio, the conqueror of Ethiopia, was acceptable to the West. As for those fascist countries that remained neutral, such as Franco's Spain, they were not even touched; they would later in fact become U.S. allies.

The western powers *never*, in the most glaring oversight, paid the slightest attention to the well-known Nazi racial exterminations at Auschwitz, Treblinka, and elsewhere, begun in 1942, and even Heinrich Himmler, head of the SS, seemed to be aware they would not interfere. This, despite the fact that the West had complete air superiority at the time — they were even bombing Romanian oil fields further away than the camps — and were not engaged in any serious land fighting until June 1944. This was a war fought for limited aims and by professional armies; *neither* saw it as *total* war.

THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

The Nazi invasion of the USSR transformed the World War into a people's war of national liberation both in the USSR and elsewhere. In the East it was total war — in its scope, aims, brutality, racism, and territory fought over. It was

a war not just against a government but against the entire social system and people. Whereas in the West, Germany's "New Order" allowed for subservient, fascist versions of those countries to exist, one by definition could not have a fascist *Soviet Union*. It was a workers' and peasants' state and capitalism would therefore have to be *reintroduced*. Thus Geneva Convention rules of warfare were *formally* abrogated by the Nazis, and the infamous, commissar order allowed for any CPSU member to be shot on the spot. Field-Marshal von Manstein said that "The Jewish-Bolshevik system must be exterminated," and "Nothing may be given to prisoners-of-war or to the population." A total of four million Red Army men were gassed at Auschwitz — quite a contrast to the plush treatment, by comparison, which both Nazi and western prisoners got in each other's POW camps.

And the full force of fascist racism also came to the full force in the East — these were Slavic, not Teutonic or "Aryan" peoples, and would have to eventually be eliminated in the interests of German expansion. It was in the East where life was literally worthless, where the camps were built, and mobile vans gassed millions of people, including six million Jews.

But it was also there where a socialist state made the only concerted effort in Europe to save civilian people under attack solely because of their ethnicity. Whereas all the western allies combined saved, more unwillingly than not, a few hundred thousand Jews at most — the famous Danish example of 1943 involved a few thousand. The USSR in 1941-42, while under heavy attack and fighting for its very life, diverted hundreds of trains to carry Jews eastward and succeeded in saving approximately 2,500,000 Jews from the hands of the Nazis.

This was a war of liberation against fascism. On Nov. 7, 1941, as the Soviet counter-offensive near Moscow began, Stalin told the Red Army that "The whole world is looking upon you as the power capable of destroying German robber hords! The enslaved peoples of Europe are looking upon you as their liberators. Be worthy of this great mission. The war you are waging is a war of liberation, a just war." (The Battle of Moscow signaled the beginning of the end of Nazi power.)

Even the western powers were forced, willy-nilly, by the ironies of history, to ally themselves (only incompletely, of course) with Soviet Russia, against a coalition of fascist-capitalist powers, and as the War progressed, and the aims of the alliance, after the 1943 Teheran Conference, became the total defeat of fascism, a noticeable left-wing shift could be seen throughout the world. In the capitalist countries, Communist parties gained in power and prestige. Also, by 1944-45, elections around the world saw the Labour Party gain power in

Australia, the CCF win in Saskatchewan, Batista overthrown by a more liberal regime in Cuba, and even Churchill defeated by Clement Attlee's Labour Party in Britain itself.

Indeed, this growing sympathy for the USSR and the left in general, which the ruling classes of the capitalist allies of the Soviet Union could not suppress while they needed Russia to do most of the actual fighting against Germany, became a source of growing concern, and the decision to shift these gears in reverse was a prime reason for the cold war anti-communist and anti-Soviet drive that followed the defeat of the Axis.

In Europe itself, resistance movements grew up against the fascists, mostly (as in Greece and France) led by communists. (How many people today realize that when de Gaulle drove into Paris in 1944, more red than American or French flags greeted him?) In eastern Europe, even during the War the cold-war-to-be was already in progress, as resistance movements sprang up representing left-wing, working-class, pro-Soviet elements, and were confronted by those right-wing nationalists who, seeing the handwriting on the wall, aligned themselves with the western allies rather than with Nazi Germany.

Thus in Poland, the PPS (communist) confronted the Home Army, British-supported, whose slogan was "Kill all Germans, Kill all Jews"; in Yugoslavia, Tito faced the western-supported Chetniks of Mikhailovitch; and in the most famous confrontation of all, the Greek ELAS resistance faced not a right-wing though anti-Nazi opposition (for in Greece the right, actual predecessors of today's ruling junta in Greece, was totally collaborationist) but, in December 1944, British troops themselves! This a full half year before the end of World War II!

From 1941 until D-Day, June 1944, except for some rather secondary diversionary activity in North Africa and Italy by the western Allies, the USSR faced the full brunt of Nazi Germany alone. German troops got as far east as Stalingrad, (the equivalent in Canadian terms would be from Halifax to Winnipeg), destroying over half the industrial facilities of the country and killing between 20-30 million Soviet people (including eight million Red Army troops). Nonetheless, supported by the overwhelming majority of the population, and by a social and economic system, socialism, that could withstand even such incredible blows, the Red Army, after 1943, went on the offensive, and "tore the guts out of the German army" to use Churchill's phrase. The western powers, who in 1942 and 1943 had called the creation of a second front in France "politically inadvisable" and were content to have the Germans and Soviets fight each other and weaken themselves so that the U.S. and U.K. could later "pick up all the marbles" without too much effort, now became alarmed. It appeared, by mid-1944, that the Red Army,

already penetrating Poland, Rumania, and Hungary, could march all the way to Paris! The Allies thus launched D-Day to save at least part of Europe from communism!

And of course, in this, their Nazi enemies, who, as fascists, knew which of the allies to fight hardest against, also cooperated — even in February 1945, over 95% of the war material and troops fighting the combined allies were on the eastern front against the Soviets. The Nazis wanted to lose to the capitalist West, not the Soviets. The difference in leaderships in today's two Germanies — in the eastern part, run to a large extent as a successor state to pre-War Germany, while in the East, administered by a communist party — shows that they were not unwise in their judgement!

All in all, while the western allies faced, for most of the War, between six and twelve German divisions, the Red Army confronted and eventually defeated over 185.

In the Pacific, the American-Japanese War was a classical imperialist confrontation, and little pretense was made of even decorating it in terms of a fight for freedom. No one spoke of liberating Indochina from the French, Indonesia from the Dutch, etc, only of driving the Japanese out of these areas. The War was basically a fight for control of the Chinese market. Nevertheless, hereto the contradictions arising from this confrontation of imperialist powers had unforeseen consequences for the U.S. They were forced to deal with the main forces fighting a people's war against the Japanese — the Vietminh in Indochina and Mao's Red armies in China, etc — and after the war against Japan ended, these well armed people's forces continued to struggle. But this time against the old colonialists and their puppets, like the Chinese Kuomintang! The Chinese market walked away, as it were, a mere four years after U.S. imperialism had defeated Japanese fascism in a struggle over it! Little wonder McCarthyist cries of "who lost China?" spearheaded a right-wing drive against the New-Dealers following World War II.

By late 1945, Harry S. Truman, who had four years earlier said that the Germans and Russians should be allowed to fight each other to the death, was president of the U.S. Hiroshima was atom-bombed not so much as a way of defeating Japan, but as a warning to the USSR of a coming post-War American offensive against communism. The state power of Germany, Italy, and Japan had been defeated, and the natural regroupment of capitalist forces against socialism could now proceed again without hindrance. In Germany and Japan,

old fascists were almost without exception back in power within a decade, and the capitalist strength of the two countries rebuilt, this time under the umbrella of U.S. imperialism.

The opening "shot" of the Cold War is usually considered to be Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech made at Fulton, Missouri in 1946. It is a little known fact that in 1945, Joseph Goebbels, the Nazi propaganda minister, when commenting on the Yalta agreements, then being signed by the USSR and the western allies, used this same phrase.

IN CONCLUSION

The victory of the Great Patriotic War showed that people's war can defeat imperialism, even though the aggressors may be outwardly more powerful at first. Germany, Italy, and Japan initially dominated millions of people, but in the end, it was the people fighting them who were victorious. By uniting the people, raising their political consciousness, giving full play to their initiative and self-reliance, and being integrated with the people, and providing leadership, revolutionary movements were able to achieve victory over reaction. This was the role played by Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and its leader Joseph Stalin.

The victory created the conditions which enabled the national liberation movements to surge forward. It served as a powerful inspiration to the colonized and working people all over the world, and as the Red Army pushed back and defeated the Nazi armies, it gave direct aid to the anti-fascist forces of power in eastern Europe and people's republics emerged. New socialist countries arose in revolution out of the anti-fascist struggles in countries like China, North Korea, Vietnam, and Albania. And many new countries emerged out of the British, French, and other colonies through independence struggles.

A Soviet mother of two children who died fighting the Nazis summed up much of The Great Patriotic War when she wrote, "To save humanity from shame, from slavery and murder, the Soviet state sacrificed not its gold but its blood. At the very highest price — the blood and the lives of her children — my country gave back to humanity the right to breathe."

About that weekend in Van

After spending four fun-filled days in Vancouver, the Redmen basketball team, the pride of Québec, has returned to la belle province. While on the west coast, the McGill contingent established several things. For one thing, they were the people's team — just ask the 3500 fans who cheered wildly every time the Redmen scored. For another, they realized all too late that they could have won the whole show had it not been for their inability to maintain the competitive edge that carried them past Loyola.

While in Vancouver the Redmen played two games, and it was only in the second half of the second game that they displayed their championship form.

On Thursday night, the Red and White played Acadia, the number one ranked team in the country. The Axemen were a clean-cut bunch attired in the latest basketball style. While the Acadia crew was going through an intricate warm-up drill the Redmen took the floor. The crowd took one look at the long hair, beards, Kentucky Fried Chicken sweatshirts and pajama tops, and accorded the McGill boys a standing ovation.

At this point, the Acadia team got its first look at the competition and went into a state of near shock. Their entire warm-up drill broke down as basketballs started flying out of

bounds.

When the game started neither team gave any indication that it deserved to be there. Acadia was ice cold, but the Redmen couldn't hold onto the ball long enough to capitalize on their many opportunities. After trailing by as many as 15 points, McGill managed to cut the deficit to 35-26 at the half.

At the beginning of the

second half, the Redmen got three quick buckets and had the huge crowd on its feet. Unfortunately, however, the Axemen also picked this time to get hot. For about twelve minutes the teams traded baskets but McGill never got closer than three points. John Naponick, Howie Roseman and Chad Gaffield did the bulk of the scoring for McGill while Steve Pound, John Beausang and John Beat-

tie countered for Acadia.

Roseman and Naponick gave the Redmen a decided rebounding advantage, but Pound's hot shooting didn't give them many opportunities to assert it. With about three minutes to go, three costly turnovers gave Acadia an insurmountable 12 point lead which expanded to 84-67 at the buzzer.

For the Redmen, who played one of their sloppiest games of

the season, Naponick had 25 points and 17 rebounds, Roseman counted 18 points and ten rebounds while Gaffield added 17 points.

On Friday night, a consolation game was held. The opponent was Windsor, the Ontario champion and loser to UBC in the other semi-final. In that game, the Redmen showed how they could play with nothing on the line. They were atrocious.

In the first half, despite the fact that they could score at will, the McGill players managed to fall behind 50-29. It wasn't easy, and required 20 turnovers and no defense. Between halves one of the players pointed out that this wasn't much fun.

The transformation was incredible. With Joe Prah directing the offence, and Naponick and Roseman controlling the boards the gap narrowed. With three minutes to play the Redmen led 78-77. Unfortunately the officials, who were incompetent throughout the entire tournament, decided to intervene. Three quick whistles and Naponick was gone. Roseman and Bob Wylie kept McGill in it but they couldn't offset the refs or the loss of Naponick. The final score was 87-84.

Naponick, who was the leading scorer in the tournament finished with 34 points. Gaffield picked up 17, Roseman outstanding throughout, had 16, and Wylie 11.

Redmen bombed in BC



daily photo by geraldine sparrow

by the mcgill swim team

Swim win no whim

Take half a dozen part-time aging jocks, add a couple of excessively keen rookies, give them a shoe string budget of \$8 00, no publicity, no fan support and no new Speedos, and what do you get? McGill's first ever national championship team.

McGill just won the CIAU swimming and diving championships.

After the meet, Robin Campbell, hunchbacked coach of the previously undefeated University of Toronto team was quoted as lisping, "Oh . . . wow!" He was later posthumously named coach of the year based on his outstanding coaching ability and penetrating insight into the swimming pool.

Meanwhile, McGill's coach Fouad Kamal was quick to quash some filthy rumours being spread around the meet (the source was believed to be Robin Campbell), that a number of McGill's veteran swimmers had stretched the rules of fair play and sportsmanship by walking on the water in the freestyle events.

In his own words, the former Egyptian national coach stated, "Al batt la yakda an yatur laken momtazeen fi al kafz." (Roughly translated: "It is not true that ducks can fly; they are simply very good jumpers.")

Actually the victory probably comes as a greater surprise to McGill than to any other university in Canada. For although the members are not exactly campus celebrities here at home, five of them have previously

won individual CIAU titles, three have represented Canada at the World Student Games (it would have been four but the medical school likes to start fantastically early), five have been members of the Canadian National team, and two swam for Canada in last year's Pan-Am Games.

To put that into further perspective let us add that Canada's swim team is its strongest contender in international competition, ranked about fifth in the world. Add to those mentioned above some tough, hard-working rookies and you have a well known, well

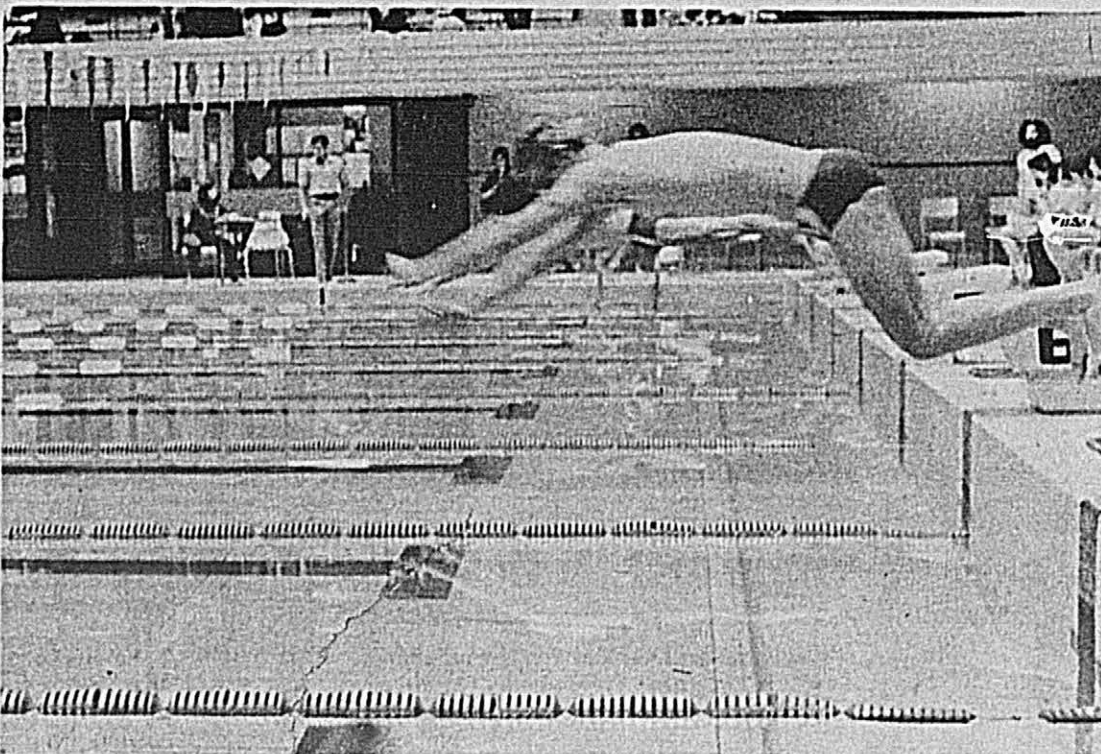
respected swim team.

McGill's only disappointment in the meet was the expulsion of Hohn Hawes from the NPSA (National Poetic Swimmers Association). Greek bard and founder, Iambic Pentameteropolis, severely reprimanded Hawes for his inexcusable behavior in winning the "Swimmer of the Meet" award. Pentameteropolis explained, "We will not tolerate ego-trippers in our association."

Now, totally breaking with tradition, we find virtually impossible to avoid mentioning the members of the team. So

here they are in no specific order: Bill Gillespie, Bill Coke, Mike Guinness (he really swims for Toronto, but he helped us win by not winning any events), Jim Frost, captains Ron Nesbitt and Rich Zajchowski, Ian Young, Chris Zajchowski, David Pope, Bob Carstairs, Dave Johnson, John Jackson, Doug Farnell, John Hawes, and last but not least coach Fouad Kamal.

In case you're wondering, the way the team won was simple: everyone on the squad just performed beyond the best of their abilities.



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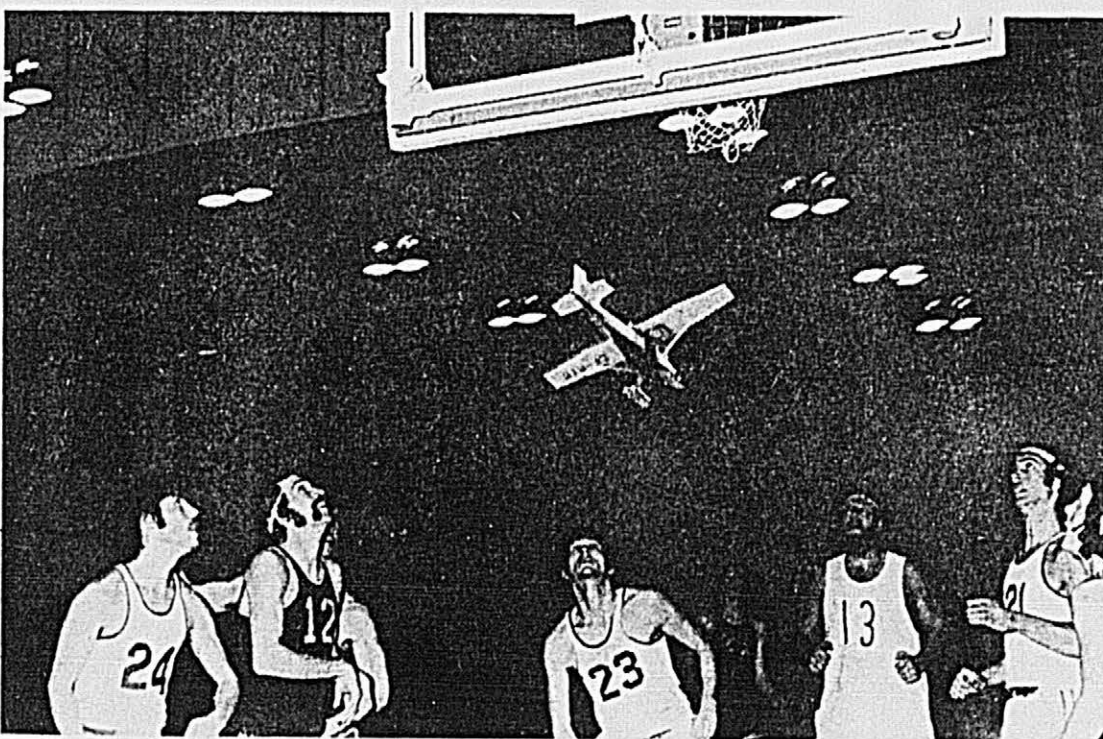
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daily photo by geraldine sparrow

by the mcgill swim team

Swim win no whim

Take half a dozen part-time aging jocks, add a couple of excessively keen rookies, give them a shoe string budget of \$8 00, no publicity, no fan support and no new Speedos, and what do you get? McGill's first ever national championship team.

McGill just won the CIAU swimming and diving championships.

After the meet, Robin Campbell, hunchbacked coach of the previously undefeated University of Toronto team was quoted as lisping, "Oh . . . wow!" He was later posthumously named coach of the year based on his outstanding coaching ability and penetrating insight into the swimming pool.

Meanwhile, McGill's coach Fouad Kamal was quick to quash some filthy rumours being spread around the meet (the source was believed to be Robin Campbell), that a number of McGill's veteran swimmers had stretched the rules of fair play and sportsmanship by walking on the water in the freestyle events.

In his own words, the former Egyptian national coach stated, "Al batt la yakda an yatur laken momtazeen fi al kafz." (Roughly translated: "It is not true that ducks can fly; they are simply very good jumpers.")

Actually the victory probably comes as a greater surprise to McGill than to any other university in Canada. For although the members are not exactly campus celebrities here at home, five of them have previously

won individual CIAU titles, three have represented Canada at the World Student Games (it would have been four but the medical school likes to start fantastically early), five have been members of the Canadian National team, and two swam for Canada in last year's Pan-Am Games.

To put that into further perspective let us add that Canada's swim team is its strongest contender in international competition, ranked about fifth in the world. Add to those mentioned above some tough, hard-working rookies and you have a well known, well

respected swim team.

McGill's only disappointment in the meet was the expulsion of Hohn Hawes from the NPSA (National Poetic Swimmers Association). Greek bard and founder, Iambic Pentameteropolis, severely reprimanded Hawes for his inexcusable behavior in winning the "Swimmer of the Meet" award. Pentameteropolis explained, "We will not tolerate ego-trippers in our association."

Now, totally breaking with tradition, we find virtually impossible to avoid mentioning the members of the team. So

here they are in no specific order: Bill Gillespie, Bill Coke, Mike Guinness (he really swims for Toronto, but he helped us win by not winning any events), Jim Frost, captains Ron Nesbitt and Rich Zajchowski, Ian Young, Chris Zajchowski, David Pope, Bob Carstairs, Dave Johnson, John Jackson, Doug Farnell, John Hawes, and last but not least coach Fouad Kamal.

In case you're wondering, the way the team won was simple: everyone on the squad just performed beyond the best of their abilities.

